

for ... to

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to **prepare for your**
Cambridge English Exam?



infinitive with its own subject

She will be happy **for** the children **to** help you. / My idea was **for** her **to** learn Russian.

expressing wishes, suggestions or plans for the future

It's important **for** the meeting **to** start on time. / It is essential **for** the school **to** be well heated.

after adjectives: anxious for us to see . . .

adjective + for + object + infinitive

She's anxious **for** us **to** see her work. / I'm eager **for** the party **to** be a success.

Robert says he'd be delighted **for** Emily **to** come and stay.

It's ... for... to ...

expressing possibility, necessity, importance, urgency, frequency and value judgements.

It's impossible **for** the job **to** be finished in time. / Would it be easy **for** you **to** phone me tomorrow?

It's important **for** the meeting **to** start on time. / It is essential **for** the school **to** be well heated.

after nouns: It's a good idea for us to . . .

It's time **for** everybody **to** go to bed / It's a good idea **for** us **to** travel in separate cars.

Our aim is **for** students **to** learn as quickly as possible.

It was a real shame **for** them not **to** win after all their hard work.

something for me to do

Something, anything, nothing and similar words are often followed by fo r + object + infinitive.

Have you got something **for** me **to** do? / I must find somewhere **for** him **to** practise the piano.

There's nothing **for** the cats **to** eat. / Is there anybody **for** Louise **to** play with in the village?

after verbs: ask for . . . to . . .

verbs which are normally followed by **for** can often be used with **for** + object + infinitive.

Anna asked **for** the designs **to** be ready by Friday. / Can you arrange **for** the gold **to** be delivered on Monday?

after too and enough

This is much too heavy **for** you **to** lift. / Do you think it's warm enough **for** the snow **to** melt?

I explained enough **for** her **to** understand what was happening.

as subject

For us **to** fail now would be a disaster. / **For** her **to** lose the election would make me very happy.

It is more common for a structure with preparatory it to be used

It would make me very happy **for** her **to** lose the election.

for there to be

I'm anxious **for** there **to** be plenty of time for discussion.

It's important **for** there **to** be a fire escape at the back of the building.